

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE millennium is about to arrive and unless the wicked Bolsheviks shoot it away we may be saying "how do you do?" to it in a few weeks. A headline in one of our capitalist papers informs us that Geneva is sold on the non-aggression proposal recently made by Poland. This would mean that the league would permit no wars between member nations except those waged for defensive purposes. Not since medieval days has there been a war of aggression, at least a war which all the belligerent powers agreed was due to aggressive action by one of them.

AS civilization advances honesty recedes. In olden days it was an honor to start a fight but in this era of our lord, each party to a war is continually pulling off a Sharkey and crying "foul", hoping thereby to win the favor of the fans, and the league will decide which is the aggressor in a war on the basis of the interests of those that have the dominant voice in making the decision. Lovers of the manly art of mass murder need have no fear that the endorsement of the Polish proposal will bring about the complete elimination of war. There are plenty of colonial peoples still available for target practice, tho we admit there is not as much thrill in slaughtering defenseless Nicaraguans for instance, as there would be in sinking a few dozen British battleships.

WE are decidedly of the opinion that world peace is not even a decent dream as long as the present economic system exists. For those who like wars, unemployment, abject poverty at one end of the social pole and extreme affluence at the other, this is the best of all possible systems. Those who would prefer a social system where the wealth produced by workers with hand and brain would be equitably shared by all producers and their dependents, where competition for food, clothing and shelter would be eliminated, and wars automatically abolished, will enlist in a movement that aims to destroy the capitalist system and to build the socialist society in its stead. Since the workingclass are the chief sufferers from the capitalist system and its by-products, war and poverty, upon them rests the main responsibility of getting rid of it. This can only be accomplished by struggle and no matter how much the capitalists may babble about peace the workers must prepare for war with their only enemy, world capitalism.

INDIANAPOLIS may not have contributed as many presidents to the country as its neighbor, Ohio, but it is racing neck to neck with its sister state in the non-stop contest for establishing a new record in filling jails with political grafters. It is true the "Ohio Gang" in Harding's cabinet hung up some worthy trophies but they kept out of the can. Indianapolis has not yet begun to fight, but already she boasts of a governor just out of Atlanta, a Ku Klux Klan grand dragon serving a life term in a neighborhood penitentiary and a mayor convicted of graft, for which he drew a \$1000 fine and a month in jail. Let other states please copy.

SMILING in the face of danger is sometimes harder on the face that cracks the smile than on those that supply the danger. This is one lesson learned by Louis Bemak, Jr., the Bronx haberdashery clerk, if he lives to enjoy the fruit of his experience. Two trade-marked bandits walked into his father's store and requested the clerk to submit some shirts for their consideration. Changing their minds suddenly, they suggested that Mr. Bemak, Jr., ignore the first request and take an order. It was to point his mitts to the ceiling. The young counter-jumper giggled at what he considered a good joke in the Bronx where humor always plays second fiddle to business.

NOW, in the profession of banditry as in public speaking, there is nothing more damaging to the prestige of those engaged in those callings than to be treated with easy familiarity. A public speaker can outlive a well-directed brick provided it does not land on his tongue and a bandit can survive a bullet that does not strike a vulnerable spot, but neither an effort to be laughed at. So when Bemak Jr., turned the heel haws (Continued on Page Three)

SOVIET UNIONISTS EXPECT BRITISH ATTACK

2 DEAD FASCISTS WERE LEADERS OF N. Y. BLACKSHIRTS

Mussolini Determined to Kill Two Workers

That the two fascists who were killed in the Bronx last Decoration Day were secret agents of Benito Mussolini, the murderous ruler of Italy, is now made known. Calogero Greco and Donato Carillo, two Italian workers, who are opposed to fascism, will go on trial here soon charged with the murder.

The fascists who were killed are Amoroso and Carisi. Shortly after their death, Dr. Di Marzio, general secretary of the fascist branch in foreign lands, wrote a letter to American Ambassador Fletcher in which he urged that the men arrested for the murder of Carisi and Amoroso be punished. The interesting part of Di Marzio's communication is that Amoroso is designated as D'Ambrosio, showing that he lived here under a different name so he could carry out his campaign for fascism under false colors.

It is believed by many keen observers that Amoroso, alias D'Ambrosio, was an important figure in local fascist circles. Further proof is found in that when the bodies of the two fascists were returned to Italy they were given unusually high honors. In America the two men lived in a manner that gave the impression they were just ordinary workers. This gives more strength to the theory that they were working as secret agents of Mussolini in America.

Another interesting sidelight is that a staunch supporter of Mussolini here denies that Greco or Carillo killed the two fascists.

"Neither Greco nor Carillo killed (Continued on Page Five)

MILK POISONING CONTINUED UNDER REIGN OF WALKER

Witness Threatened By Smith Bros. Thugs

Bribery and corruption among milk inspectors employed by the Department of Health did not stop when the Hyman administration ended and the Walker regime began.

This was established yesterday afternoon at the hearing now being held before Justice Arthur S. Tompkins.

Despite the fact that one of the first "official" acts of the new health commissioner, Dr. Harris, when he assumed the job was to institute a quiz into charges of graft during the previous administration, bribe-taking by inspectors of his department continued to flourish as before.

A number of witnesses testified to this fact. Charles Shapiro, who used to have a dairy store at 363 Cherry St., Manhattan, told on the stand that he had paid \$35 a week regularly to David Leushtat, an inspector, for permission to operate a churn for manipulating old butter against health department regulations.

A witness in the graft inquiry was put under guard yesterday after he told the district attorney that three gangsters "are laying for me".

Adulterated Milk.

The witness, Adolph Holderstein, was formerly employed as a truck driver for Smith Brothers, milk dealers. He testified last Thursday that he had seen an officer of the company adulterate cans of milk by pouring eight quarts of water into each forty-gallon can of milk—that is, eight quarts of milk would be removed and eight quarts of water substituted.

COOLIDGE AND MORROW—CLASSMATES

By Fred Ellis



Walker Returns Today; Visited Mussolini and Pope; Boosted the Legion

No reception will be held for Mayor Walker when he returns on the Ile de France from his junketing trip in Europe today.

When abroad the chief executive of this city kowtowed before the pope and Mussolini in Rome. He also snubbed Negroes in that city, demanding their ejection from a night club which he visited. In Paris he participated in the American legion convention addressing the fascist body.

BIG VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF FURRIERS UNION

A report of last week's elections held by the Furriers' Union, just made public, reveals that a larger percentage of members voted than in any other year with the exception of 1926, when 500 more workers participated. Over 1,100 members of the union took part in last week's election.

The vote for the paid officials was as follows:

Aaron Gross: For, 998; against, 14.

S. Liebowitz: For, 987; against, 14.

Ben Gold: For, 974; against, 12.

S. Skolnick: For, 966; against, 17.

A. Winogradsky: For, 864; against, 60.

J. Horn: For, 862; against, 31.

Cloak Bosses Demand Piece Work.

The cloak and dress bosses are demanding the right of installing piece work in the shops, also the privilege of discharging the workers without consulting the union.

Many manufacturers who obtained the right of firing 10 per cent of their workers with the help of Gov. Smith's commission are today loud in their demand for wholesale discharges. The fact that many of the bosses are working hand and hand with the Sigman right wing crew is held accountable for this state of affairs. Using the union as a business proposition, the right wingers make judicious.

(Continued on Page Five)

THIRD ANNUAL I. L. D. CONFERENCE TO LINK SACCO-VANZETTI MURDER WITH FAMOUS HAYMARKET CASES

Meeting Will Mark Beginning of Nationwide Anti-Frame-Up Campaign

A call for the third annual conference of International Labor Defense to be held on November 11, 12 and 13 in New York City, on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket Martyrs, has just been issued here by James P. Cannon, secretary, in the name of the national executive committee.

It is aimed, reads the call, "to make the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense a great mass demonstration and the concentration point for a new and powerful nationwide campaign to expose the frame-up system and to organize the workers for the fight against it."

"The Third Annual Conference will sound the alarm against the frame-up system of American capitalism and call the workers to new struggles against it. All sections of the militant and conscious labor movement, regardless of other differences between them, must be mobilized for this fight against the regime of imprisonment, torture and murder, which is an important part of the fight for the liberation of the workers from the yoke of capitalism."

(Continued on Page Three)

Another Tammany Hall Man Urges Re-election of Judge J. Panken

Another old party politician had endorsed Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist, for reelection as a municipal court justice. This time it is V. S. Lippe, Tammany Hall nominee for city court judge. In a letter to the Lawyers Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Justice Panken, Lippe urges Panken's return to the bench.

Congressman E. H. LaGuardia, Republican, had announced that he will take an active part in the campaign to reelect the Socialist judge.

Stonemasons Case Nears End; Attorney Argues for Defense

Attorneys for both sides summed up their cases before Federal Judge William Grubb yesterday in the government's suit against the Journeymen Stonemasons' Association of America and allied unions. They are charged with conspiring to restrain trade by prohibiting the use of scab stone.

Attorneys for the defense made a motion for dismissal but the judge reserved decision. Jeremiah O'Leary, counsel for the stonemasons outlined conditions in the building trades in general and compared them with conditions among the stonemasons in particular. He said that although stonemasons were among the most skillful of laborers, conditions under which they worked did not compare favorably with conditions in other branches of the building trades.

RETURNING U. S. LABOR DELEGATES EMPHASIZE WAR DANGER; EXPERTS PRAISE RUSSIAN WORKERS' GAINS

"Jim" Maurer Headed American Investigators; Expect Full Report in Two Weeks

Strength and Constructive Activity of Unions and Cooperatives Highly Praised

Returning on board the Leviathan yesterday from a month's tour of the Union of Soviet Republics the American trade union delegation issued a partial report stressing the fear of Soviet Union's workers of an attack by imperialist Britain and their genuine desire for peace.

The delegation, headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, working in five groups, made a thorough survey of conditions in the Soviet Union, visiting Moscow, Leningrad, the Urals, the Donetz coal basin, Crimea, the Caucasus and the Ukrainian agricultural belt.

"There was a very real fear on the part of the Russian workers whom the delegation met that Great Britain would attempt to isolate their country and to embroil them in war," the report stated. "But the delegation was impressed with the fact that the people are eager to remain at peace unless attacked."

Denying reports of low wage rates in the Soviet Union, the delegation declared that the real wages of city workers in the Union had increased considerably over the pre-war level. Russian workers also receive protection in the form of social insurance, vacations with pay and free rents, which are given to a considerable number of wage-earners, the delegation's report pointed out.

"The relative importance of private trade is decreasing due to the growth of the co-operative movement, which now includes 14 million members, and which are now handling nearly all of the retail trade of the country," the report said referring to the growth of socialism. "The government's stores can handle an additional 15 per cent."

"The delegation found the ten million trade unionists one of the most powerful forces in the Soviet Union and they were not, as is commonly alleged in the United States, controlled by the government. The delegation (Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. STEVEDORES AGAINST RYAN'S WAGE AGREEMENT

Convinced that they could without much difficulty have achieved their original demands for a ten-cents-an-hour increase in wages, longshoremen in the New York locals manifested considerable opposition to the compromise settlement put through with the steamship companies by the union president, Joseph P. Ryan.

The men, whose agreement expires the 30th of this September, served notice upon the company about 10 days ago that they would strike unless they were granted the increase, together with an increase of fifteen cents an hour for overtime. Included in these demands were 2,000 checkers who asked for a raise of one dollar a day.

The bosses, through the Transatlantic Steamship Conference Committee offered an increase of five cents an hour to the longshoremen and an increase of ten cents an hour in overtime. To the checkers they made a compromise offer of fifty cents an hour. The proposals to the longshoremen have just been passed by a bare majority.

The offer of the employers, made to Ryan, the president of the longshoremen's union, affected about 45,000 men, 30,000 of whom are in this city and the rest on the Atlantic coast from Portland, Me., to Hampton Roads, Va.

Expect Another Group of German Workers at Spas in Soviet Union

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R. — The second group of German workers who underwent a cure in the Caucasian spas has returned to Leningrad. Just as previous groups these German workers have benefited very much by the cure and are very pleased with their trip.

Another group of German workers sent by the German Insurance Societies to the Soviet spas will reach Leningrad soon.

FAKE TICKET IN GARFIELD BOSSES TRICK EXPOSED

PASSAIC, Sept. 26.—Four sets of candidates are participating in the Garfield election campaign for mayor and councilmen.

In order to confuse the voters and to minimize the chances of the labor candidates, Deak Panarisi and De Santo, the mill owners have put up an independent ticket besides those of the two old parties.

The republican candidate, Mayor Burke, is well known for his anti-strike attitude, while the democratic standard bearer, Ferrapato, is not much better. It was therefore necessary to oppose the labor men with an independent ticket headed by Edward Halley, an obscure politician, who is claiming to be a friend of labor, but whose affiliation with the bosses is shown from the lot of publicity he is getting from the local papers and from the noisy campaign he is carrying on.

Working Single-handed.

The three labor candidates, working together with Councilman Qualifian, independent candidate for Mayor, who endorsed their program, are carrying on the campaign single-handed, among great obstacles.

The lack of funds, the sabotage of the press, the difficulties in securing headquarters cannot prevent them, however, from carrying on an effective campaign. An open-air meeting for the 4th ward, where John De Santo is the candidate for councilman, will be held Tuesday, Sept. 27, 7:30 p. m., at corner Semel Ave. and Jewell St.

The 2nd Ward Club, supporting the candidacy of Gustav Deak, the president of the textile union, will have its meeting this Thursday, corner Palisade and Belmont Ave. Well known speakers from New York will address the meetings and a good response is assured.

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MINERS' RELIEF AND DEFENSE

The First Order Of Business For The Labor Movement

At Centerville a crowd of 250 gathered at the mouth of a mine which had resumed operations under a \$5 a day wage scale, replacing the \$7.50 scale the miners are demanding.

The mob, forced from the mine by tear gas, re-formed and had to be dispersed a second time by gas. A FEW WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE OVERCOME BY THE FUMES AND LEFT BY THE ROADSIDE.

—Special dispatch to the New York Times from Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 24.

War is being carried on by the coal barons, their gunmen and the government, against the wives and children of the striking coal miners, against the miners themselves and against the union.

The open mobilization of the armed forces of local and state governments, the enlistment of federal judges and injunctions, has been carried on rather slowly up to the present but with the announcement Saturday of the decision of the Illinois coal operators' association to attempt to resume operations at a \$5 wage scale, a merciless drive on a wide front will be started.

Winter is coming. The union miners have all been idle since the first of April, many of them were unemployed for months before the strike. There is misery in every mining camp—the misery that is known only by workers, and the wives and children of workers, who fight with the stubborn courage no other class displays in spite of hunger, cold and inhuman attacks by the mercenaries of the bosses.

The coal fields of southern and eastern Ohio, where federal injunctions place United States marshals and their deputies at the service of the coal barons, western Pennsylvania, where the state constabulary and the "coal and iron" police make armed forays on the strikers, Iowa, where tear gas is used indiscriminately on men, women and children picketing non-union mines, Illinois, where any attempt to re-open the mines under a wage scale from which \$2.50 have been cut, is a challenge to the whole labor movement of that great industrial state, are all now definitely in the area of open conflict.

The miners and their families must be fed and clothed. Shelter must be provided for those who are evicted. Defense funds must be furnished for the hundreds of miners who will be jailed in this life and death struggle to save the United Mine Workers' Union and prevent return to serfdom in the coal fields.

Relief and defense work must be organized on a national scale. The sum required is enormous, the struggle will continue for months, but every worker must understand that not only the life of the miners' union is at stake but in all probability the life of the whole labor movement.

The coal miners have been singled out by the capitalists to bear the brunt of the drive on labor. The full purposes as well as the merciless methods of this drive are now apparent. The coal barons intend to stop short of nothing save the destruction of the United Mine Workers and will not hesitate for a moment to invade the coal fields and occupy them as American imperialism has done in Nicaragua.

The American working class, if it fails to realize the basic importance of this struggle, if a decisive section of the working class is not drawn into the fight for the miners, if relief and defense for the miners does not become a major activity of the labor movement, if the utmost pressure of which the working class is capable is not exerted against the coal barons and local, state and national government, will pay in smashed unions, lowered wages and loss of political power.

The United Mine Workers of America, that splendid fighting industrial union which abolished serfdom in the coal fields, has been brought to its present condition by the corruption, reaction and incompetency of its official leadership. Instead of strengthening the union by extending its power to the unorganized fields, the Lewis machine struck blow after blow at the most loyal and militant elements of the union. The coal barons waited until they believed the union was sufficiently weakened, then began the present drive.

But the United Mine Workers of America does not consist merely of the Lewis machine. It is made up of a quarter of a million workers whose only weapon is the union. Their choice is the union or slavery. Slavery they will not choose as a thousand battlefields from Colorado to West Virginia testify.

The United Mine Workers must be saved and reformed into an irresistible weapon of the miners. The United Mine Workers must be and can be saved in spite of the Lewis machine.

Support miners' relief and defense. Make it an issue in every local union, cooperative and fraternal society!

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New Legion Boss



Edward E. Spafford of New York is new national commander of American Legion.

FRENCH POLICE SEIZE SCORES IN LEGION FRAME-UP

Refugees from Fascism Held in Fake Bombings

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The difference between the French and the American police is that the former usually lose their nerve at the last moment and "find" the bombs which they have planted and whose explosion they intend to pin on "Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers," whereas the American cops sometimes allow theirs to go off. But the French gendarmes had another purpose yesterday and one of the bombs on the southern railway exploded. The other bomb which was "planted" at La Baccio was "discovered in time." No real damage was done, of course, but the destruction of a few yards of track over which the trainloads of American legionnaires were about to pass had the frame-up possibilities that the authorities intended.

This has enabled the French police to arrest scores of Italian refugees who have sought a haven in France from the horrors of the black-shirt dictatorship of Mussolini. The Italians who constitute a progressive element in the south of France have long been an object of police "suspicion," and the French intelligence service and gendarmerie are now making the most of their "opportunity."

A third "attempt" against the lives of the legionnaires in which two stone blocks were thrown upon the rails now proves to have been the work of a landslide, not an uncommon thing in the Alps country.

The legionnaires who are resting up from their Paris adventures by playing roulette, chemin-de-fer and baccarat at Monte Carlo are on their way to visit their great god and hero, Mussolini. The south of France is in full beauty at this season and the "veterans" lounging along the Riviera are content to look at the Alps in the distance and show no anxiety to cross them since they have heard that despite the Fascist terrorism, the Italian workers are more incensed than were the French against the murderers of their countrymen, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Lilliendahl Woman Now Says Negroes Were Not Killers

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Suddenly forsaking her insistent declarations that her husband, Dr. William Lilliendahl, aged narcotic expert, was slain by Negro hold-up men who halted the couple in an automobile near here on September 15, Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl, the widow, expressed the belief in an official statement today that the murder was inspired by drug addicts.

Mrs. Lilliendahl and Willis Beach, a neighbor, are held under bond as material witnesses in the case.

From the day of the murder until the issuance of her statement today, the widow had clung steadfastly to the story that her husband was shot to death by two negroes whose only purpose was robbery. Guns found in the Beach home are suspected as the death instruments, and it is established that Mrs. Lilliendahl had a secret correspondence with Beach.

Before changing her mind about the "Negro murderers," both Mrs. Lilliendahl and Beach watched blood hungry lynch mobs reach over the state looking for Negroes that might fit her vague description, and said never a word to save them.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26.—Mysterious code telegrams received by him at the Y.M.C.A. here led to the arrest today of George Zeigler, 30, a salesman, wanted in Tulsa, Okla., for alleged implication in an \$80,000 stock fraud, according to information at the police headquarters.

SENATOR TYDINGS URGES AMERICANS INVEST IN U. S. S. R.

Two Find Soviet Union Prosperous and Happy

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Russia is prosperous and is a land of unlimited opportunities for American investors. So declared Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland in an address before the Baltimore Advertising Club. The senator who has just returned from the Soviet Union gave the lie direct to the paid American press whose childish propaganda has been constantly trained against the workers' and peasants' republic.

Communism Here To Stay. After declaring that in the Soviet Union Communism with many people is not a political and economic doctrine but a religion, Tydings asserted that the present government is bound to survive. "Do not be misled by the English stand on Russia," he urged. "The people are sincerely trying to work out their destiny in a way which gives hope for their country."

Tydings believes that a delegation of sane American business men could find out more about the really excellent condition within the Soviet Union than they could discover by reading volumes of inspired anti-Soviet reports. "The opportunities for prosperity and for making money within Russia are unlimited," he said. "The natural resources of the country are as great as were those of America when Columbus first landed. American interests are now contracting for the oil of the country."

Urges Delegation. "The truth about the Russian situation," Tydings added, "could easily be learned and made available for the business men of this country by the appointment of a high-grade committee to spend five or six months in that country investigating conditions. The results, I believe, would be well worth the effort."

Teacher Enthusiastic. Senator Tydings is not the only enthusiastic American who has recently returned from the Soviet Union. Annie M. Graves, who is just back in this country after two years as a teacher of English in the Moscow schools, declares that the world has no adequate understanding of the struggles and the tragedies through which the Russian revolution has suffered on its way towards Communism.

"People should realize," said Miss Graves, "that in the beginning the Soviet government was a proletarian government. They dread, such an event above all things." Miss Graves said that she had often had occasion to be about the streets of Russian cities late at night and that she was never molested in any way and felt as safe as she would have on the streets of an American town.

An example of the choice lies with which the capitalist press continually plus all changes in the United States are the statements of Elizabeth Mitchell of Duluth who has just returned from the Far East via the Soviet Union. There are no motor cars in the Soviet Union, Miss Mitchell declares, although Henry Ford has been filling large Soviet Union orders for some time. Another of Miss Mitchell's called falsehoods is that the officials in the U. S. S. R. are all Jews. But then Miss Mitchell thinks that Leonard Wood was a great man and glows over his treatment of the Filipinos. What really incensed the American "lady" was the fact that the Soviet Union officials believed that anyone who could afford to take a pleasure trip to the U. S. S. R. must be able to pay for it and charged accordingly. She ceased to love the U. S. S. R. when she discovered that the government tax would be 14 per cent and not 10 per cent of her hotel bill.

Kearns and Boxer Wreck Car. RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Two young women were under treatment at the Woodley hospital here today for injuries received when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a car operated by Mickey Walker, middleweight boxing champion, at Rumson last night.

Walker received abrasions on his left wrist. Jack Kearns, his manager, who was in the car with him, also received a slight injury to his left wrist. Three other men in the car escaped injury.

U. S. Press Lies About U. S. S. R., Says American Labor Delegation Head

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 26.—Before leaving the Soviet Union, Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the American Labor Delegation made the following statement to the press, concerning the delegation's impressions of the U. S. S. R.:

"All that we saw in the U. S. S. R. shows that the rumors spread by the American press concerning the U. S. S. R. are all false. On return to the U. S. A. we will publish all the collected material which will undoubtedly help in establishing more closer relations between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R."

On hearing of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti the delegation expressed its indignation.

Returning U. S. Labor Delegates Fear War

(Continued from page 1)

was particularly struck by the unions' activities on the field of education and health protection and in furthering the rebuilding of the country."

Much data was gathered on these points by the large staff of technical experts who accompanied the delegation. In addition to Maurer, John Brophy, of the United Mine Workers, Frank Palmer of the Typographical Union, Denver, Albert Coyle of the All-American Cooperative Commission and James William Fitzpatrick, of the Associated Actors and Artists of New York.

Experts Accompany Delegates. The delegation was accompanied by seven experts including J. B. Brehner, Columbia; Jerome Davis, Yale; Paul H. Douglas, Chicago; Carlos Izawa, Columbia; R. G. Tugwell, Columbia; Arthur Fisher, Chicago and Robert W. Dunn of New York. The data gathered by the technical experts will be issued later.

The only member of the delegation who dissented from the report lauding the work of the Soviet Union was Fitzpatrick of the Associated Actors and Artists. Fitzpatrick, who refused to issue a statement, defended the feudal Mexican church and viciously attacked the Calles government at the American Federation of Labor Convention last year at Detroit.

Interview Party Leaders. Among the Communist Party leaders interviewed by members of the delegation were Stalin, Chicherin, Lunacharsky, Kalinin, Menjenski, Zinoviev and Trotsky. The full report of the delegation will be issued in two weeks.

entire story of the attack on the offensive people had been omitted, and "played down" to next to nothing, while the death of the trooper had been used to the limit as propaganda against the striking miners.

The action of the miners and their families, who made no defense, except to run, many of them carrying infants in their arms and dragging their older children along, blinded by tear-gas, and bleeding from riot-stick blows, was described by the Sun-Telegraph and other papers as an "uprising." The trooper was listed among the heroic dead. He was declared to have given his life trying to "quell a Sacco riot." The fact was omitted that, according to a disinterested eye-witness who was interviewed by the reporters, the trooper was swaggering down a public highway 35 minutes after the meeting had been dispersed and was cracking everyone he met with his riot stick. He simply attacked without provocation, one man too many.

Miners Arrested. Twenty-four miners were arrested during the day and night, and held under bail, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. Ten of them were indicted by the Allegheny county grand jury last week. Of the other 14, 3 have been released, and 11 are out on bail awaiting action by the grand jury.

The International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union have interested themselves in the defense of these persecuted working men, which will be a difficult job in Pennsylvania because many honest citizens have been stirred up against them by the cold-blooded dishonesty of the Pittsburgh papers.

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FOREIGN WORKERS PRAISE U. S. S. R.; BRITISH LABORITES IN LENINGRAD

American Workers' Delegation in Georgia.

"We never expected to find Georgia in the flourishing state in which we find it," said Professor Davis, the expert to the American Labor Delegation while in Georgia in an interview with a press representative. "The reports in the American newspapers concerning Soviet Georgia are totally contrary to the facts and give a wrong impression of the actual situation of the country. I visited Georgia in 1921 and observed colossal improvement as compared with that time."

German Workers Return From Caucasian Health Resorts. A farewell meeting was organized in Leningrad in honor of the second group of German workers who returned from the Caucasian health resorts. Comrade Scheible in the name of the whole group expressed thanks for the opportunities given them for obtaining treatment at the health resorts in the U. S. S. R.

German Workers Enthusiastic Over Soviet Sanatoria. The first group of German workers has returned to Leningrad from its cure in the Crimea. The second group returned on August 26th from the Caucasus. Both groups left on August 27th for Stettin.

The German workers greatly improved their health. They are very enthusiastic over the Soviet Sanatoria and over the excellent treatment they received from the medical staff. They all gained in weight an average of 4 kilograms each.

Soon a third group of German workers will arrive consisting of several hundred people. They will take their cure and remain here until the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution, in which they will participate, will be over.

Besides, information has been received that a group of 40 Austrian workers is coming in the near future to the Soviet Sanatoria.

British Labor Party Representatives Arrive. Messrs. Barton and Campbell, two members of the British Labor Party and prominent cooperators, have arrived in Leningrad. In an interview with a representative of the "Isvestia," Comrade Campbell stated that the break off of relations with the U. S. S. R. by the conservative government was a mistake even from the conservative point of view. The break off of relations continues to rouse indignation not only among the workers, but also among the lower middle

class, the intellectuals and particularly among the business men.

USSR Workers Invited To Finish Workers' Congress. The Karelian Branch of the wood-workers' union received an invitation from Finland to send representatives to a congress of the wood-workers' union to be held in Helsinki in September.

Two More New Books From ENGLAND

As agent and American distributor for all British Communist publications, The DAILY WORKER Pub. Co. has received a shipment of these two new, unusually fine books. Stocks are limited. Orders will be filled in turn as received.

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POEMS FOR WORKERS

A collection of best English and American working class poetry—10

SACCO-VANZETTI ANTHOLOGY OF VERSE

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

TRY TO FORCE YOUNG WORKER INTO NAVY FOR HIS DEFENSE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—Homer Bartchy, 16, was forced to shake the dust of this open shop city off his feet recently. The police couldn't stand his radicalism any longer—especially his Communist and Atheistic work among the children. He was expelled from the Roosevelt high school a few months ago. Too much Ball-Mooseism connected with that institution to stand for Communism and Atheism.

Young Bartchy was arrested twice during the last Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration here. A little later, the ultimatum was: "Join the navy or go to reform school!" He beat it away from both.

Comrade Bartchy was also the secretary of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club. The reorganization of this club will start in earnest at headquarters, 322 West 2nd street, next Monday, Sept. 19. Get in touch with The DAILY WORKER agent at once! Will also try to form a Worker Correspondent class in the near future.

"Write as you fight," says The DAILY WORKER. Join one, join all—both the club and the class!

THIRD ANNUAL I. L. D. CONFERENCE TO LINK THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE WITH OTHER ATTACKS

(Continued from Page One)

Points to Frame-Up Menace.

The conference will be organized around the slogan of building a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system. The call points out that "the frame-up system which kills and imprisons the flower of the working class is a growing menace to the further development of the labor movement and the struggle of the workers for a better and freer life."

In recent weeks this frame-up system—which has become an established part of the police system of American capitalism—has claimed the lives of the two heroic labor fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti. Mooney and Billings still languish in a California prison and the Centralia victims are still confined at Walla Walla, Wash.

Cites Class War Cases.

"Leading spirits of the Passaic and the New York strikes," it continues, "are paying the penalty of their militancy in New Jersey and New York penitentiaries and other prisons in different states hold working class prisoners. The prosecutions against the Communists in the Michigan cases are beginning again, and the drive against radical and foreign-born workers is taking on a new impetus. The organization of the counter-attack of the working class is the task of the hour."

The call is addressed to all labor unions and other working class or-

ganizations and units of the International Labor Defense which are urged to send delegates to the conference. It is expected that several hundred delegates will be present at this year's meeting, which will not only review the past work of the organization and lay plans for future campaigns, but will pay special tribute to the memory of the Haymarket martyrs of 1887, and to the two fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti, in whose defense the I. L. D. was especially distinguished as the main organizer of the protest movement to secure their release and vindication.

Prominent Speakers at First Session.

It is planned to open the sessions of the conference with a huge mass meeting, addressed by prominent speakers from the labor movement, from the defense movement, and by well-known class war prisoners who have recently been released from penitentiaries.

The call concludes with an appeal to all organizations favorable to the idea of a concerted movement against the infamous frame-up system "to send delegates to the conference and help to make it an imposing demonstration of national and international solidarity."

The Third Annual Conference Headquarters of the International Labor Defense are now located at 30 East 11th Street, Room 402, New York City, to which all communications should be addressed.

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

on his customers they turned their guns on him and he is now in Bellevue in a precarious condition. The brave man dies but once sometimes dies ahead of his time by being more brave than discreet. Courage is a much over-rated vice.

WESTERN democrats are said to be oscillating politically in favor of the presidential aspirations of Al Smith. Not so very long ago the suggestion of a catholic for president would be just as obnoxious to the political nostrils of a protestant democrat of the west as the odor of fish glue to the sensitive snappers of a prima donna. But even senator Borah seems to be adopting a kinder attitude towards Wall Street, so it is not surprising that natives of the lonely steppes should fall before the great, silent wave of change that is creeping over this once-dogmatic land. There was a time when the writer entertained a wholesome dread of protestants, and when, at least in theory, he favored their elimination from worldly cares by whatever means promised the quickest results. Now, they only provide him with amusement and once in a while with material for a paragraph or two.

THE part played by intelligent propaganda in breaking down religious bigotry is by no means as great as that played by Henry Ford's flivver, the movies and by the radio. Strangers in the flesh are usually suspicious of each other except when they are intoxicated, which accounts for the opposition of the K.K.K. and the fundamentalists to the liquor business. Isn't it ironic that a bigot like Ford with his animated tin can should do more to de-louse the rustic mind of superstition and creed-prejudice than the editor of the Truth Seeker? The poor farmer who was as isolated from civilization as a typhus germ in a sealed bottle now can crank up his bus after a day's work, take a look at a distant city and be back again in time to go to bed with his cows, tune up his radio and hear a sermon by a catholic priest, a Mormon or a reformed Bahaiist and pick his favorite hokum. Or he can go to the movies with his family and see half a dozen churches getting burned to the ground in a news reel while a burlesque house remains unharmed. All those things cannot help making a farmer think. And those who are of the opinion that farmers do not think are advised to take a trip to Plentywood, Montana, where the citizens of Sheridan County, have been returning a Farmer-Labor government to office so persistently that sheriff Rodney Salisbury is running out of crooks to put in jail.

IN yesterday's column I commented on that small but respectable class of the community, the men and women of no property who are addicted to poetry and realistic prose and try to live in Greenwich Village. It is hard to be an artist and retain those curves that add charm to the figure. A starvation diet is conducive to sharp angles. But who likes to be

surrounded with the lean and hungry-looking? The Danes seem to have solved the problem of what to do with potential poets.

THE Danish government having recently reduced its stationary navy, it having nothing to do but fire a broadside on the birthday of some member of the royal family—had a treasury surplus and decided to devote the money to the advancement of art. All regular poets who have succeeded in having at least one poem accepted, are placed on the government payroll. And in some cases, when the Minister of Finance is convinced that a poet yet unrecognized by the trade, shows promise of future achievement, he encourages the budding genius with a salary. Lest this information should result in an exodus from the Village to Copenhagen we warn prospective emigrants that the blessings of the Danish treasury are only for natives.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Henry Ford is planning to capture the French automobile market. He will shortly start building in his Bordeaux factory a new model to sell at a considerably lower price than the cheapest French-made car.

FASCIST FLIERS BOAST LOUDLY, BUT LOSE RACE

Schneider, Cup Flight Won by England

VENICE, Sept. 26.—The Schneider cup air races, which have been so extensively advertised by the fascist press were pretty much of a failure, from a fascist viewpoint today.

An Englishman won. Despite the fact that only two nations were represented, all other airmen contemptuously boycotting the affair, the races were flooded with Italian official entries, and preliminary boasting was great and glorious among the Italian officers. It seemed certain that with the Italian planes entered at 700 horsepower, but really measuring up to about 1,000 horsepower, and with more Italian planes than there were of English, and with no rivals but the English, that Italy should have a chance to claim for fascism the "air supremacy of the world."

However, the fascist fliers all failed. Lieut. Ferrarin was the first to return to the hangar, unable to make the first lap. De Bernardi made a forced landing after the second lap was started. Then the other contestants dropped out. Only Lieut. Webster, piloting a "Supermarine E" finished the 350 mile, triangular course, at an average speed of 186.1 miles per hour.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Miss Thea Rasche, Germany, flying fraulein continued to entertain crowds at East Boston airport today with stunt flying. She is touring the country to encourage the movement for more airports. The aviatrix will appear at Portland, Maine, next week.

Ruth Flaps Over N. Y.

CURTIS FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The proposed New York-to-Paris flight of Ruth Elder, Florida beauty contest winner, today was postponed until Wednesday because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Miss Elder and her navigator, Captain George Haldeman, made a flight over New York yesterday, but Captain Haldeman explained today that it was just a pleasure trip, as the plane—a Stinson Detroit named "The American Girl"—already was in perfect condition for the trans-Atlantic hop and had been thoroughly tested. He said, however, that Wednesday was the first day he would consider for a start to Paris because of a low pressure area over the Atlantic.

Says Millionaire Gave Car For Bride

LYNN, MASS., Sept. 26.—A story of how he requested the wealth of George Birdy, Topeka, Kan., millionaire, for the love of his brunette Kansas City bride, told in Salem fall by Paul B. Gordon, young Missouri bridegroom held as an automobile thief, was under investigation today by police of Kansas City and Topeka.

Gordon declared not only that the car he was accused of stealing was loaned him by the millionaire, but also that Birdy offered to adopt him as a son if he would get a divorce or a marriage annulment.

"From The Robber Rind His Prey."

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—Held up, gagged and bound by two men in the offices of the City Department of Water and Power in the downtown district. Three employees of the Department lay helpless while the bandits rifled a safe and escaped with \$85,000 in cash today.

In Her Third Crash



Sixteen-year-old Eleanor Smith of New York escaped uninjured after third crash of her plane at Mitchell Field.

LEAGUE FOR ARMS CONFERENCE THAT WILL KEEP ARMS

Spends Money on Palace Instead of Relief

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—The League of Nations assembly by unanimous vote, today adopted resolutions recommending progressive development of arbitration through particular and collective agreements, and recommended speeding up the work of the preparatory disarmament conference to permit the calling of a general disarmament conference before next September.

Another resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of a special committee to study the question of security, simultaneously with that of disarmament, thus meeting with the French demand that the two questions be jointly considered and discussed.

No Peace in Sight.

Hitherto, and in all probability in the forthcoming conference, say the experts, the question of security will prevent any real reduction of armaments. The group of politicians gathered at Geneva today could not refuse to make a gesture towards peace, there having been so many rumors and quarrels indicative of war at their debates. But the saving clause about "security" insures, they believe, that the armament interests will not suffer.

Palace, Not Relief.

This resolution recommended that members of the League draft regional defense accords among themselves, and recommended that the council of the League require each member to make known the extent of military aid that would be forthcoming in any particular armed conflict.

The assembly refused to accept the suggestion of Fridtjof Nansen, noted Norwegian explorer who has been administering the League's welfare work in Armenia, that the League increase its work among the Armenian refugees because of insufficient funds.

The assembly voted a credit of \$3,500,000 for the construction of a League of Nations palace at Geneva as a permanent home for the League. A committee of five was appointed to select plans for the structure.

Flowers From U. S. To Maltzan Grave; Was Pliable Envoy

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and American ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman sent floral wreaths today to be placed on the casket in which the body of Baron Ago von Maltzan, German Ambassador to Washington, who was killed in an airplane crash last Friday, will be interred tomorrow.

Burial will be made at the Von Maltzan family estate at Gross-Luckow, Mecklenburg, at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Ambassador Schurman and Colonel Conger, American military attaché, will attend the services.

The German government represents itself in doubt as to who will be selected to negotiate with Morgan's government hereafter; von Maltzan being almost irreplaceable for that purpose.

Gardner Shot For Boss.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—During a pistol battle with a lone masked burglar in the dressing room of Douglas V. Wallace, wealthy resident of Longmeadow, Henry Rouillard, 22, a gardener was probably fatally shot today.

Rouillard had been summoned from the gardener's house by Mrs. Wallace as her husband was warned back into bed by the masked stranger.

Bullets whizzed over the head of Wallace during the pistol battle.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

HOOVER BENIGNLY ASSISTS TRUST TO GRAB RADIO

25 More Independents Forced to Surrender

WASHINGTON, (FP), Sept. 26.—Twenty-five of the most important of the independent manufacturers of radio equipment in the United States have bowed the knee and paid tribute to the radio trust, according to latest returns from the field. This means that the threat of ruin issued by the Radio Corporation of America, based on its possession of many hundreds of patents and its winning of several suits for infringement, has caused these independent concerns to agree to pay a minimum of \$100,000 each, per year, for the privilege of staying in business.

Sen. Nye of North Dakota and other men in Congress who have had the experience of being virtually excluded from the air during their campaigns, are going to back a demand for senatorial investigation of the radio trust. They will try to keep this inquiry separate from the probe of the General Electric power trust, which is parent to the Radio Corporation. What they see in the radio situation is a vast machinery for stifling progressive opinion and discussion in this country, and at the same time stifling technical development and better and cheaper production of radio service.

Independents Unite.

During August there was organized at Chicago, the Radio Protective Assn., comprising independent manufacturers who refuse to be killed off by the weight of the trust's exactions. As outlined by the Association in a statement made to the public, the trust requires that all independent manufacturers who wish to remain in business shall:

1. Pay 7 1/2 per cent of their whole sale receipts to the Radio Corporation for the "license" to avoid suits for infringement of patents. The minimum annual royalty is \$100,000.

2. Buy all tubes from the trust, thereby binding themselves to build their sets around the trust type of tubes.

3. Carry a label on all products, indicating obedience to trust requirements.

Dealers Write.

Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary of the association, states that retail dealers who have been warned against selling any goods that do not bear the trust label are showing active sympathy with the revolt. He anticipates a series of startling disclosures when the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the radio trust, suspended for the summer, is resumed next month. Dealers and manufacturers who have feared punishment at the hands of the Radio Corporation if they made any complaint at the crushing tactics of the monopoly, are getting ready to speak.

Discussion of the case from the standpoint of the independents has been excluded from one of the chief trade journals, under pretext that it is "not constructive."

Hoover For Trust.

In its appeal to Congress and the public, the Protective Association says: "So far as the listening public is concerned the consummation of this monopoly will mean higher prices for sets. Under the cry of 'stabilization' there will be stagnation in the development of the radio industry; under the pretense of the patent laws there will be a stifled art; in defiance of the anti-trust laws, there will be the destruction of competition."

"The future of radio is still untouched. Before us there opens a broad vista of partially explored fields of radio science—television, wireless telephony, tele-photography, broadcasting of power, the breaking down and building up of electronic in food, the transmission of the life-giving ultra-violet rays, and the many ramifications that lead from these. Yet in all of these there is to be no commercial basis for independent or competitive development."

Secretary Hoover has always looked benevolently upon the Radio Corporation. He is the apostle of "stabilization" and he will probably get into this fight.

Hysterical Dayton Police Shooting at Arrested Negroes

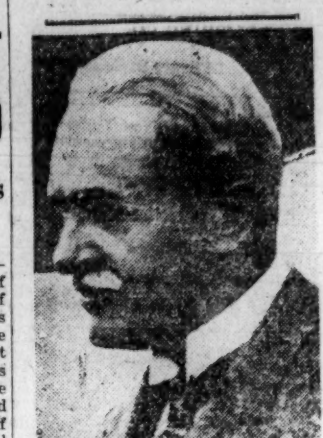
DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The police department here is going crazy on the subject of Negroes. In an attempt to arrest Otis Bridges, a Negro, a squad of policemen opened fire on him and in the ensuing battle, Captain John C. Post, and two other officers were wounded, probably by shots from their fellow policemen.

Rumors that Alfred Knight, a detective, was killed by Negroes are being circulated. Knight was found dead, but no arrests have been made. Lynching is threatened.

Policeman Tries Murder.

A Dayton policeman, mentally upset by the slaying of officers here, crept into a local hospital, prior to the removal of Bridges late Saturday, and fired two shots at the Negro prisoner.

So He'll Favor Socony



President Moscicki, President of Poland, who has been invited to attend the Chicago Centennial exhibition.

YOUTH DAY RALLY DENOUNCES U. S. WAR PREPARATION

Demands Recognition of the Soviet Union

International Youth Day was celebrated last Saturday afternoon when more than 1,000 young and old workers rallied at Union Square under the direction of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Denouncing the war plans of the American government, the assembled workers called for an active struggle against the war danger, for the defeat of United States imperialism and the recognition of the Soviet Union.

The speakers were Philip Frank, Sam Don, Nat Kaplan, Al Schaap, Herbert Zam and a representative of the Young Pioneers, Max Shachtman was chairman.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution adopted, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the United States together with other imperialist powers is preparing for a new war with the Chinese people struggling for their national independence and against the oppression of their native military bureaucracy and foreign imperialism; and whereas, the United States is actively preparing and supporting the war preparations of Great Britain against the Soviet Union—the first workers' republic supporting the struggle for liberation of all oppressed the world over;

"Whereas, the United States marines and battleships upon the instructions of Wall Street invaded Nicaragua and China and killed hundreds and thousands of people who fought for their independence and against the domination of American imperialism;

"Whereas, the United States in the feverish preparations for war is militarizing the American youth through its war agencies like the CMTCs, ROTCs to serve as cannon fodder and as strike breakers, therefore be it resolved, that the hundreds of young and adult workers at a mass meeting held in Union Square on Saturday, September 24, 1927, call upon the American workers to begin a struggle against the danger of a new world war and defeat American imperialism by giving their full support to Soviet Russia and to the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants, and be it further

"Resolved, that we call upon the American trade unions to request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw their support from the CMTCs and the American Legion and begin a militant campaign against the militarization of the working class youth, and be it further

"Resolved, that we demand that the U. S. government withdraws all troops and battleships from Nicaragua, China and other countries and immediately recognizes Soviet Russia."

WIND KILLS 5,000 IN SOUTH CHINA; YUNGKONG RAZED

Austria, Switzerland, Ravaged by Floods

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Five thousand persons are reported to have perished in a terrific typhoon which swept the territory 1,500 miles southwest of Hongkong, according to dispatches from that city today.

The disaster, according to the reports, occurred on September 20.

According to advices received from Hongkong, a tremendous tidal wave occurred off the city of Yungkong on the 20th. This was followed by a typhoon of terrific force sweeping in from the sea, in which more than 5,000 are reported to have been killed. The storm is reported to have swept away 20,000 flimsy houses. Four hundred junks and sampans in the harbor of Yungkong were destroyed, according to the reports.

The damage from the combined tidal wave and typhoon is reported to exceed \$1,000,000.

Yungkong is 150 miles southwest of Hongkong. The country is isolated from any large cities, which might account for news of such a disaster not reaching the world for several days.

Floods Sweep Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—Nearly a score of persons were dead, thousands were rendered homeless and vast property damage was done in western Austria, Eastern Switzerland and in the principality of Liechtenstein today, as cloudbursts and floods swept over the region.

Nine or more were dead in the cantons of Grisons and St. Gallen, Switzerland, where the Rhine river was flooding the country. Eight persons were killed at Innsbruck, Austria, by a cloudburst.

Five thousand or more persons in Liechtenstein were rendered homeless by the Rhine flood waters. Local police forces were inadequate to cope with the situation, so that a call for help was sent to Austria.

Army Determined To Be Able to Fly From Enemy in Fast Plane

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 26.—New tests are being undertaken here in the U. S. army racing plane, which has already made a speed of 200 miles. The use of the plane in battle will depend on ability to so reinforce the wing radiator system that a single bullet will not bring the craft to the ground with a punctured radiator. However, as it is, a pilot will be able to run nimbly away from a fight if he is not patriotic enough to commit suicide in it.

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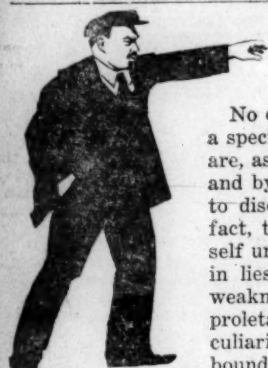
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LENIN SAID:

No one can deny that the intellectuals, as a special section in modern capitalist society, are, as a rule, characterized by individualism and by the fact that they are not amenable to discipline and organization. Therein, in fact, this section of society distinguishes itself unfavorably from the proletariat; therein lies the explanation of the intellectuals' weakness and vacillation from which the proletariat has so often suffered. This peculiarity of the intellectuals is indissolubly bound up with their condition of life and their manner of earning a living, which in many respects approximates to the petty bourgeois manner of existence.—ORGANIZATION, p. 149.

Coming Tenth Anniversary of Russian Bolshevik Revolution

On November 7, 1927, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Millions of toilers throughout the world will celebrate with them, this great victory of the world proletariat. Even in America, under the iron heel of the most powerful and ruthless ruling class, the workers will join in this world-wide demonstration of working class solidarity.

The workers of America will celebrate because to them, November 7, 1927, represents the beginning of the tenth year of socialist reconstruction, during which time the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have demonstrated before the world their ability to successfully conduct their own affairs, free from the yoke of the capitalist class.

The Soviet Union, in which one hundred fifty millions of workers and peasants have wrested the control of the industries and the government from the hands of the ruling class, has compelled the exploiters to recognize that no longer is their oppressive rule secure, that a power has arisen that will challenge and ultimately end their domination.

The Soviet Union, established by the Russian workers and peasants, is the strongest guarantee of working class solidarity and world peace.

The imperialists of the world are systematically preparing for war against the Soviet Union, preparing the most terrible engines of destruction which human ingenuity can devise, for a new world slaughter.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are marshaling their forces for the coming attack. On November 7, 1927, they will demonstrate anew their great achievements and their ability to defend the workers' true fatherland.

We, workers of America, must show the Russian workers and peasants that we are doing our share to strengthen the forces of the world revolution against the onslaughts of the capitalist class. We can give no better evidence of our efforts than by increasing the army of readers of THE DAILY WORKER, the most militant American fighter in the interests of the world proletariat. Every subscription secured, every pledge from a new reader, will therefore be sent to the Soviet Union as a greeting from the workers of America on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and as a mark of the growing strength of the revolutionary forces of this country.

Mental Diseases in Washington, D. C.

One government bureau has justified its existence by discovering and revealing that the District of Columbia, inhabited chiefly by congressmen, senators, cabinet officials, bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and various government departments, including military and naval officials, has the highest hospital rate in the United States for mental disease.

First admissions to institutions for treatment of mental disease particularly run very high. For this the reason is clear. Senators, congressmen and government appointees may be quite successful in concealing their idiosyncrasies in their home communities where the residents have known them from childhood and charitable allowance is made for the mental blind staggers displayed from time to time by elders, deacons, rotary club presidents, kiwanis club secretaries and the boosters of the chamber of commerce.

Knowing their limitations, the subnormals and abnormals make exercise of a little control while on their native heath and thus escape the attentions of the local alienists.

But camped in Washington, surrounded by the glitter and gayety of the nation's capital, inflated with that superior feeling that is inseparable from the persons of those who hear the whirring of the wheels which grind out the laws for the governed in a capitalist society, the strain on the gray matter is more than it can stand and what back home was merely an eccentricity becomes a curve on the chart of the psychopathic ward.

But in spite of the vigilance of the Washington alienists we are convinced that most of these deplorable cases remain undiscovered while many others are overlooked because of political expediency.

If, for instance, the house and senate chambers, the department offices and the White House itself should be turned into psychopathic hospitals, we are sure that with even a casual examination of the present inmates by disinterested experts, few of them would have to move elsewhere.

Such a procedure would be of great public benefit for it would at once place the results of the monumental labors of those who make American laws in their proper niche and make popular estimation of them a relatively easy process.

Not wishing to be accused of revisionism we hasten to add that imperialism finds that sadists, paranoids and the various grades of mental weaklings come in very handy—especially when its attacks on the working class and colonial peoples take on a violent character as in the present period.

The Labor Party in "The Anthracite"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE anthracite coal field in Pennsylvania offers an excellent opportunity to investigate the obstacles confronting the building of a Labor Party in this country.

Here is a highly industrialized community. The workers are concentrated to a very great extent in one industry and, insofar as American trade unions go, they have a strong organization.

To be sure there are the many conflicting nationalities and the power of the church (Catholic) is strong. The highly developed capitalist political organization, so peculiar to Pennsylvania, prevails here as part of "the machine" that dominates the state.

The big fact to begin with is that the slightest beginnings of a Labor Party are lacking.

This does not mean that the miners' union is not in politics. Its officials, and to a very large extent the membership, is head over heels in old party politics. This I learned as I spent the last days before the recent Pennsylvania elections in the hard coal field.

I had been told that there was a "labor candidate" in Old Forge, near Pittston. When I went to Old Forge to speak at a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, I got in touch with the Italian coal miner who was running for alderman in the Fourth Ward. He had no conception of the building of a Labor Party, as far as I could learn. He gave me a copy of a "Manifesto" he had just issued, on his own initiative, in both the English and the Italian languages.

Italians use the word "Manifesto" in referring to any form of leaflet, even a handbill announcing a mass meeting. The contents of this "Manifesto" are well worth reproducing, as they typify what is in the mind of an Italian mine worker as he views an American election campaign.

The "Manifesto" is addressed to the "Citizens of Old Forge" and says:

"With the primaries near Tuesday, Sept. 20th, you will be called upon to Mark your Ballot and name your candidate. Let that mark be your genuine expression and not the influence of the same glib merchants of the community. Let this system of slavery be overthrown. Let the Manifesto in fact against them, your contempt for them, their desire to be elected by deceit, trickery, violence and fraud, can never look to the economical interest of all, but of very few, also, to the moral loss of all. Let us put aside Nationality. Elect men who are qualified, responsible and independent. Let not the name of Italian be used to deceive you, likewise the names of other nationalities. We are American Citizens, and as such, let us do our duty. Remember that when you vote, you implicate the interests of everyone. Be not guided by friendship, fear, religion or favor. There is nothing in the world so low as the person who sells his or her vote, thus such people should never be allowed to vote. Experience should have taught you that they buy you for that day and then?"

"Oh! What a disgrace to hear say: 'He who has most money will be elected! Let that saying disappear; let he who is most qualified, honest and independent, be elected. Therefore, you shall see our economic and moral interests will be appeased 100 per cent. Let no one but yourself control your vote. Do not take upon yourself the responsibility of voting for a candidate you do not know. Those who want you to vote for whoever they want, are those who are expecting favors, money, jobs and you? Think!"

This is a strange mixture to be sure. Yet I believe, it is the sincere, though feeble effort of a worker to raise the banner of his class in the electoral struggle in a strange country using an unfamiliar language.

The sentence, "Let this system of slavery be overthrown" seems to have slipped in almost by accident. It is almost lost amidst the verbiage usually used by the vote-catching capitalist politicians who plead for an "honest vote" while they spend millions to corrupt the electorate, who denounce nationalist and religious prejudice while they energetically exploit them, who prate about "moral interests" while they lead church-goers and underworld habitués alike to the ballot box. The flag-waving appeal to "American citizens" must not be forgotten.

All this poison has no doubt been inhaled by this worker-candidate from reading the daily press, which, especially in "the anthracite" has been full of such stuff for weeks. It is clear that a worker-candidate, making such an appeal, cannot hope to have his voice heard in the midst of the tumult raised by the old party candidates. The class note is almost lost because it is not sounded clearly and full of challenge.

That the anthracite coal miners will respond to a class appeal was shown in the strike wave that swept this coal field in protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The fact that Sacco and Vanzetti were Italians no doubt had something to do with arousing the Italian coal miners. But the class nature of the protest is seen in the fact that Communists, socialists and anarchists alike among the coal miners joined

hands and fought stubbornly against the infamous Pennsylvania Cossacks who sought to break up, and did break up many of their mass meetings and open air demonstrations. In this clash the mine workers were deserted by the Italian politicians in the old parties, as well as the Italian-speaking mine union officials of the stripe of Rinaldo Cappellini, president in District No. 1, who ordered the miners back to work when they went out on strike on Monday, August 22nd.

Under such conditions, our Party at least should have been quick to link up the lessons of the murder of

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates, Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

Continued from last issue.

The second stage, I said not that the American imperialists support the Revolutionary Chinese Nationalist movement in some respects. But I did say that the American imperialists, because they felt, because they believed and above all, because they knew that they had the capital and the technical resources and that it was in their interest for the development of a strong bourgeois, reactionary bourgeois republic, that they would favor such interests and that this policy has not been completely dropped by America. Yet insofar as the Chinese situation has taken on a new turn, these policies are not the dominant characteristics of America today. Here and there America may resort to them. I said, and I maintain that the dominant features of America's imperialist policy in China today are the investment of every ounce of energy, the expenditure of every dollar stolen from the workers and poor farmers, for the crushing of the Chinese revolution, because today there can be no real Chinese revolution without the proletariat exercising hegemony over the peasant masses of China and together with them, making the Chinese revolution victorious.

Furthermore, I said that the moment Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the Chinese revolution, that the moment the American imperialists felt that the danger of the proletarian leadership of the Chinese revolution was at least lessened, that that very moment marked the American imperialists again being in a position where their antagonisms with British imperialism were sharpened, where there was a trend toward a temporary shift to the second stage of American imperialist policy in China.

China and War.

Comrades, the position of the "convention" of the Party is that the greatest danger of war today, in reference to China particularly, is not in a conflict between Great Britain and America in China; but in a union of America with Great Britain and other imperialist powers against China. This convention rejects the spurious doctrine that would base the Party's policies merely on the antagonisms, conflicts, and contradictions between the imperialist powers of America and Japan, England and America and England and so on down the line. We as Communists, we utilize these differences, we utilize these antagonisms of the imperialists, but we don't base our policies on them.

We base our policies on the fundamental forces of the class relations in China today, despite the betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek, despite the betrayal of the Wuhan government, despite certain unfavorable turns which the Chinese developments have taken, still indicate that the revolutionary wave in China, that the proletarian and peasant masses will again come forward and that the fundamental characteristic of the Chinese situation are not a conflict between America and England, but a union between America, England, Japan, France, Germany, Italy and the whole imperialist clique against revolutionary China and the Soviet Union.

Let us go a little closer home, to the needle trades: Let us examine the facts carefully. Comrades, the convention is over insofar as the election of its delegates is concerned. You don't have to fight for delegates in the units any more. The delegates which the units wanted to give you have been seated here. You don't have to let your minds be warped. Don't allow your perspectives to go out of the window. When Communists lose perspective, they lose their Communist reason. Errors have been made in the needle trades. The leading needle trades comrades have made these errors. Less errors were made under more difficult conditions by these comrades in 1927 than in 1925.

What has been the Party policy towards these errors? Has the Party corrected these errors? Every time an error in the needle trades showed itself, the Party issued a statement showing how this error was made,

Sacco and Vanzetti with the electoral campaign in the anthracite coal field. This we failed to do on a sufficient scale. Our weakness in this respect, therefore, that we are not able to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the electoral struggle, is one of the obstacles to the building of the Labor Party, not only in the anthracite coal fields, but elsewhere as well.

NOTE: In another article Engdahl will analyze the role played by the miners' union officialdom in the political elections in the anthracite coal district.

showing why it is an error and correcting these comrades.

Have these comrades corrected their errors after the C. E. C. corrected them? Yes. And when they didn't, we criticized them again. Have we had differences as to the criticism of these errors? No. Nobody can find in the decisions, in the practices, in the policies of our Party any differences insofar as the treatment of these errors by the leadership of the Party is concerned. There were no group alignments, there were no group viewpoints, or yardsticks on the needle trades situation until the elections in the units were opened or until it was known that elections were about to be opened.

Comrades, don't allow in the convention, after election time, don't allow yourselves to judge the needle trades situation the way you did during the struggle for votes in the units. That is good unity advice and we ask you to follow it.

Has the C. E. C. given protection to errors of the needle trades comrades during the elections? We challenge any comrade in the Party to show a single error made by these needle trades comrades during the elections in the Party which we have defended, which we have protected. But, comrades, it is all right to criticize these comrades in the Party for having made errors, but don't criticize comrades in the Party for errors which they have not made, and what I say, with our help, will not make in the future. That is what the tendency is. I say, comrades, if we were to accept this tendency on your part as anything but a temporary and superficial phenomenon, we would be finding it very difficult to unite with you. We say this tendency on your part to treat this most serious question in the Party factionally is a temporary and a superficial phenomenon which you will get rid of the same as we, and all of us have gotten rid of in varying degrees in other instances.

Comrades, you don't want to drive these comrades away from the Party. What do you charge against these comrades? Have you pointed out any mistakes which we have not criticized promptly? You have not. You have not discussed the C. I. resolution on the needle trades, the sections of this resolution. You have had a slogan given you a hand-writing on the wall—"Alliance with the needle trades!" Why do you hide yourselves behind this slogan? Can't you see your position, if it is correct, is no different from ours, because we have worked on these problems together, not on a factional basis? Why do you hide behind the word "alliance"? If you want these comrades in the Party, they are entitled to every right a Party member has. If they belong in the Party, they are entitled to vote as they see fit. Don't throw out the slogan of "alliance."

I say we are not historians. (Inter-ruption-laughter). Show a little unity spirit. We are not historians, but we have to judge problems relatively and dialectically. I remember when these comrades who are now being slandered took a different position in the Party. Yes, I say with comrade Olgin, slandered. You are not helping these comrades. I even deny there is a problem of drawing them closer to the Party. They are IN the Party. The problem is to make them better Communists. This is the problem for all of us. If those comrades had voted for the Opposition in the elections (they were speaking frankly, Comrade Foster), if they had voted for the Opposition in the elections, they would have been good comrades for unity, for collective leadership. They didn't vote for the Opposition because they didn't want to. They have had their experience with you and they have made a step forward when they rejected you.

This is the last time in the history of our Party that so critical a situation, so difficult a problem, so pregnant with danger for our Party, is made a faction football in the Party. I appeal especially to you comrades of the majority of this convention, do not take this attitude toward this most serious question, shown by the comrades of the former Opposition and don't take it too much in your reckoning of the Party, for we cannot allow ourselves to be provoked. When the needle trades comrades, when any comrades, no matter who they are or what position they hold, make errors in the Party it is the duty of the Party to criticize them.

(To Be Continued).

DRAMA

Research Covers World in Making "The Temptress"

(For DAILY WORKER Showing)
RESEARCH that covered almost the entire globe was necessary in the production of the sensational new Cosmopolitan spectacle "The Temptress," filmed from Vincente Blasco Ibanez' sensational novel of Paris and South America and being shown at the Waldorf Theatre as one of the big features of the season on October 2.

Laid in European cities, Buenos Aires and the range in scenic design and costume, types of actors and methods of characterization proved enormous; the production was directed by Fred Niblo.

Greta Garbo, the famous Swedish screen beauty, appears in the title role as "Elena," the Parisian charmer, whose charms wreck the lives of all men who come under her uncanny spell, and Antonio Moreno plays "Robledo," the South American engineer, who survives her enchantments.

The cast is a notable one, including Lionel Barrymore, the famous stage and screen player, who has contributed many well known characterizations to the screen; Roy D'Arcy, Kathleen Key, the "Tirzah" of "Ben-Hur," Alys Murrell, Armand Kaliz, Inez Gomez, and Antonio D'Alcy.

A sensational duel with bull whips, after the manner of the plainsmen of South America, is staged by Antonio Moreno and Roy D'Arcy, who, stripped to the waist, slash at each other in the most terrible form of duel known; the wreck of a huge dam in the Andes is another sensational spectacle in the big production.

Glittering revels in the cafes of Paris and in the gay resorts of Buenos Aires furnish kaleidoscopic spectacles to contrast with the grim battles in the tropic wilderness.

Dorothy Farnum, scenarist of "The Torrent," scanned the story from Ibanez' novel.

DOROTHY WHITMORE



With George M. Cohan in his new production, "Merry Malones" a new musical show, which opened last night at the new Erlanger's Theatre.

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MANY PROBLEMS FACE WALKER AS HIS SPREE ENDS

Projects Will Show Up His "Surveys"

Mayor James J. Walker, who returns to New York this week from his European tour, will be confronted with many troublesome municipal problems. During the next month or so, New York's fashion plate mayor will have to do some real hard work to repay his political backers for the good time he had in the Old World. The Tammany tiger, symbolic of democratic contractors, is licking his chops.

Cynical anti-Walker politicians pointed out yesterday that in the next month or so, the mayor will have an opportunity to reveal to New York to what extent he has "broadened" his point of view on hospital and housing problems, etc., by the "surveys" of conditions in the Old World capitals, as he so frequently asserted in interviews with European correspondents.

The city budget for 1928, which threatens to exceed half a billion dollars, in spite of the fact that the director of the budget, Charles L. Kohler, has turned a deaf ear to the appeals of ordinary city employees for salary increases, will demand his immediate attention.

Police Commissioner Warren's demand for 1,000 additional policemen, and extensive salary increases for the higher officials of the police force, is one of the major budget problems that await the mayor. Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed in all the city departments because the Walker administration, which promised salary increases to the rank and file, is ignoring such promises and centering its attention on increases for officials.

The much-tangled transit situation is further from solution than ever, and although Mayor Walker has attempted to "pass the buck" by declaring transit reorganization to be the function of the State Transit Commission, he will nevertheless be forced to give some consideration to the tangle.

When the housing and hospital projects come before the mayor, his constituents will be given an opportunity to see just how much time Jimmy Walker spent on "surveys" while he was in Europe. Other problems are: the milk investigation, McKee's suggestion of a regulatory milk commission, the project of establishing a Municipal Bridge and Tunnel Commission, and local legislation to restrain "jay-walking."

Mayor Walker will not have such a pleasant fall ahead of him, his opponents predict.

Girl, 17, Clerk in Insurance Company, Killed by Elevator

Seventeen-year old Helen Rich, a \$20 per week file clerk employed by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was killed yesterday when her foot was caught on the elevator car as she was leaving it. She was pulled into the shaft and dropped six floors to her death.

The girl was on her way to work at the downtown offices of the company at 66 Broadway when the tragedy occurred. She was accompanied by a friend and fellow-clerk, Emma Till. The shock of her friend's ugly death so unnerved Miss Till that she required medical attention and was sent home.

An ambulance took Miss Rich to the Broad Street hospital, but she was pronounced dead upon her arrival there.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Soccer Meeting Tonight.
The Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League meets tomorrow, 8 p. m. at 854 Jackson Ave., the Bronx. All soccer clubs are urged to send two delegates to this meeting.

Cleaners' and Dyers' Union.
The Cleaners' and Dyers' Union will hold a special meeting Thursday, 8 p. m., at 151 Clinton St. Election of five members of the executive board and a business manager will take place between 8 and 9 p. m. All members are urged to attend.

The Young Progressives will hold a grand spotlight dance Friday, 8:30 p. m. at Finnish Hall, 50 West 126th St. Admission 40 cents. Everybody welcome.

U. C. W. C. H. Meeting.
A conference of all councils of the United Council of Working Class Housewives for the Daily Worker-Freiheit bazaar will be held Thursday, 6:30 p. m. at Room 237, 80 East 11th St.

Sew For Bazaar.
Volunteers wanted to sew for Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar at Comrade Gross' house, 1562 Minford Pl., the Bronx, all day and evening Saturday and Sunday.

Hungarian Needle Trades Workers.
The Hungarian Needle Trades Workers Club will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Gold, Hyman, Mencher and Gravit.

Booth At Bazaar.
The Progressive Group, Local 38, appeals to all members of the local and friends to contribute articles for its booth at the Daily Worker-Freiheit bazaar. Workers should also get articles from their friends. Send them to L. Lieb, care of Goodman, 1 East 11th St.

Organize Anti-Fascist Branch.
A branch of the Anti-Fascist League of North America will be organized in Jersey City, N. J., tonight, 8 p. m., at a meeting to be held at 160 Mercer St. All workers are urged to join.

Delaney Approves Morgan Scheme to Boost City Fares

The J. P. Morgan scheme for subway "readjustment," which will eventually mean a boost in fares for New York workers, broached in the report of Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the Transit Commission, received the blessing of John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation yesterday afternoon.

The battle over the Untermyer scheme, which calls for the purchase of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (in which Morgan is heavily interested) will open at the first public hearing of the date of which will be set Wednesday. The Untermyer plan calls for a board of control, composed of six business men and three city representatives.

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to all my friends and
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MINERS' RELIEF MOVEMENT GETS OFFICIAL ACTION

A. F. L. Officers to Meet In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.—The rank and file movement for relief among the miners, now in the sixth month of their lock-out, has at last forced official action, it is reported to be true. The Miners' Relief Conference here, which represents the largest organized movement for relief so far denied them by their union officials, hears that at the conclusion of the American Federation of Labor's Convention in Los Angeles during November, a conference of 250 prominent union officials will be held in Pittsburgh when the entire body of organized labor will throw its support behind the United Mine Workers of America in the latter's fight for renewal of the Jacksonville wage agreement, Philip Murray, vice-president of the Miners' Union said today.

Murray says he has the assurance of William F. Green, head of the A. F. of L. that the miners will be given the solid support of other unions.

It is emphasized by the active progressive elements among the miners that the work of the Miners' Relief Conference must be pushed, notwithstanding this tardy recognition by reactionary and half hearted officials that something must be done. If there is no energetic activity by the miners themselves, the conference called by officials might easily, they say, become ineffective and result in nothing of importance to the members of the union.

2 Dead Fascists Were Leaders of Blackshirts

(Continued from page 1)
Amoroso," says Giacomo Caldora, formerly connected with the Fascist League of North America and at present head of the Duce Fascist Alliance. "The man who killed Amoroso didn't look like Grecco or Carillo. If I ever see him again I will know him; I could pick him out of a million men. Grecco and Carillo are innocent men." Caldora was within six feet of Amoroso when he was killed.

Have 'Different View.'
The members of the Fascist League have a different point of view. They are the officially recognized organization in the country having direct connections with the fascists in Italy. The Duce Alliance is an offshoot from the older organization.

One of the leaders in the move to railroad Grecco and Carillo to the electric chair is Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, president of the Fascist League of North America. He was appointed by Mussolini to direct the fascists' activities in this country. At the present time he is doing his utmost to legally murder the two Italian workers as revenge for the death of the two secret agents of Mussolini. While the case against Grecco and Carillo is slender, the American workers should not forget that the evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti was also slender but nevertheless they were murdered.

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Stars at Olgin Concert



GIUSEPPE INTERRANTE.

Tonight Concert in Honor of Olgin at Camp 'Nitgedaiget'

The 25th year celebration of the revolutionary activities of Moissaye J. Olgin will be celebrated at Camp Nitgedaiget in the New Casino. There will be a concert in his honor. Mr. Giuseppe Interrante, world famous baritone, a member of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company will be the guest artist and will render selections from Faust—Dio Passante, and Il Pagliacci Prologue, also some English songs.

Edith Siegel, who is well known to the campers, will entertain with folk dances. There will also be other features. After the concert a color light ball will be held at the same casino. A New York orchestra will supply the music for dancing. The camp is under the supervision of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee for the entire week, until Sunday, Oct. 2. Those who plan to come out for this week should immediately register at the defense office, 41 Union Square, Room 714. After 6 o'clock the entrance is thru 22 East 17th St.

Next Friday night, Sept. 30, there will be a camp fire, at which there will be a contest for the most beautiful story told. The winner of the contest will get a prize. For Saturday night, the closing night of the 9 day vacation, a masquerade color light ball is arranged.

**THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON-
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ERS UNION** meets every second
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City. Headquarters: 7 East 15th
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9144, 2194.

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Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
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City Engineers to Make New Fight for Salary Increases

Engineers employed by the city of New York have achieved only one-third of the increase gained by the municipality between 1914 and 1925. This, and the fact that the average salary of the highly skilled men is only slightly more than \$1,800 a year, is pointed out in a statement issued by the Society of Municipal Engineers of the City of New York.

"Despite the great importance of the city engineers' responsibility in the management of the city government, the compensation of the engineering service has fallen behind tremendously."

Large Vote Is Cast By Members of Fur Union

(Continued from page 1)
deals with the bosses at the expense of the workers in the shops. In return for the bosses' privilege of firing the progressive minded workers, the right wing scab herders allowed the manufacturers to break down all union standards in the shops.

How They Work It.
How the Sigman crew deals with the bosses at the expense of the workers is very vividly exposed in their relations with the Perfect Girl Cloak Co., 315 Christopher St., Brooklyn.

Before the last strike this shop had an agreement with the union and had placed a security with the union as evidence of its good faith. However, it broke its agreement by compelling its workers to toil at piece work and as a result the security was forfeited.

Lose In Court.
The bosses got a lawyer and took the union to court in an attempt to regain the security but the manufacturers' case was weak and they were unsuccessful.

Recently they opened a new shop under the name of Solomon and Sarkowitz, 450 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn. As soon as the right wing gang heard of it, they went and offered to credit the bosses with the former security, that was forfeited for violation of union agreements, provided that the

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Night Workers Meet Today.
Workers' Section is called for today at 8 o'clock at 108 E. 14th Street. Very urgent.

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
Rutgers Square. Speakers: Charles Mitchell, Philip Frankfeld and H. Gordon.

Lenox Ave. and 136th St. Speakers:
Solon de Leon, Thomas Morance and L. Borer.

Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers:
Sam Don, M. Levine and Rebecca Grecht.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.
14th St. and 8th Ave. Speakers: C. W. Bisby and Nat Kaplan.

Intervale and Wilkins Ave. Speakers:
Joseph Brahdry, M. Welch and Ida Dailles.

Section 2 Meets Tuesday.
A general membership meeting of Section 2 will be held Tuesday, 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. It is very important that all members be present.

FD 4 2-A Meets Thursday.
F. D. 4 2-A will meet Thursday, 6:30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. This will be a special meeting to take action on The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar. All members must be present.

**Uphold Injunction That
Prohibits Typo Union
From Barring Mailers**

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld the decision of Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell of Indianapolis, who several months ago granted a temporary injunction against Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union.

Judge Baltzell's decision and injunction restrained Howard from submitting amendments to the union's constitution allegedly designed to disfranchise the mailers' division of the union from participating in the election of president and other officers.

Howard would compel his workers to register with the right wing scab union. Thus are deals between the bosses and the right wingers made at the expense of the workers.

PEASANT ARMIES CAPTURE SWATOW CONTINUE DRIVE

British Destroyers Lie in River Opposite City

HONGKONG, Sept. 26.—Peasant forces have occupied the city of Swatow, and the municipal police have evacuated.

The occupation took place Friday, according to the dispatches. Five British destroyers are anchored in the river alongside the city.

The American gunboat Ashville has been sent to Swatow, and will join the British warships there.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 26.—The march of the revolutionary army of Yeh-ting and Ho-lung towards the Kwantung frontier has provoked a great peasant uprising in the Chaoan region of Manchuria for the purpose of supporting the revolutionary army. Yeh-ting's troops are now advancing towards Chaoan thru the northeast part of Kwantung. The troops sent by Li Tsi Shen from Canton are hastily retreating. At the same time a great growth of the peasant rising is observed in the region of Changsha and eastern Hunan where the government is sending troops. The execution of the Communists is going on in Hankow. Wang-shi-min, Li-ai-cheng, and Tung-chao-lung were executed lately.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26.—As reported in the Shanghai press, the Communist Party of China is carrying on an agitation in the province of Kiangsi under the following slogans: "Fight the groupings at Nanking and Wuhan; create a united party; support the peasant movement in Kwantung. In Canton a strike of copper and metal workers has broken out, the workers demand wage increases. The government at Peking, which means Chang Tso-lin, has protested against the action of the autonomous province of Outer Mongolia, which some time ago dispossessed its ancient princely cattle and land owners, took over the herds and the land for the tribesmen, and has now instituted a modern, military academy, with military instructors brought from the U. S. S. R."

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is estab-
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All the modern
equipments and
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Every apartment
of this 3rd block
of co-operative
houses will have a
minimum of two
exposures and
will face the beau-
tiful Bronx Park.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NEW READERS DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER

"The existence of the Soviet Union is one of the main factors preventing capitalism from achieving its aims in the struggle against the workers and against the national emancipation movement. The mere existence of a proletarian dictatorship in such a gigantic country, and the moral and material support given by the Soviet Union to all oppressed classes and nations, have an immense revolutionary influence, and are among the main organizational forces of both the labor movement and the national emancipation movement."

—A. I. RYKOV.

Show the world imperialists that the forces behind the Russian Revolution are growing stronger every day. Every reader secured for The DAILY WORKER is another bulwark of the world proletariat against the threat of the capitalist class against the Soviet Union. Send a real greeting to the Russian workers and peasants on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, a greeting that they will welcome as a new token of solidarity from the working class of America. Do it now!

NEW READER'S PLEDGE—Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution with your pledge to read The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 35 First Street, New York, N. Y.
Here is my pledge to read The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

My newscatcher is
Address
City Boro
My name is
Address
City Boro

SUB RATES
Per year ... \$6.00
Six months ... 3.50
Three months ... 2.00
In New York
Per year ... \$8.00
Six months ... 4.50
Three months ... 2.50

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN MOSCOW



Above is a group of the American tourists who visited Soviet Russia under the auspices of World Tourists, Inc. last summer, in the office of the Society for Cultural Relations in Moscow. They were officially received by this Society, and through it were accorded many privileges and courtesies the individual traveler in the Soviet Union does not receive.

In the center is Mme. Olga Kamenewa, chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations in Moscow.

World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, is now engaged in sending a similar tour across to Soviet Russia, scheduled to sail October 14th and return December 15th, 1927. This party will not only have a similar opportunity of witnessing the progress of the Soviets in the last ten years, but will participate in the gigantic celebrations on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution in November.

BATTERING DOWN THE TARIFF WALLS

By BERT MILLER.

Last year a group of international bankers signed a startling manifesto which demanded the lowering of tariff walls throughout the world, in the interests of the coordination of world trade relations. To this document was attached the name of J. P. Morgan, thus indicating its endorsement by the leading financial organization of this country, the dominant power in the field of international finance.

Coming as it did, after more than a century and a half of dyed-in-the-wool protectionism on the part of American industry, the presence of Mr. Morgan's name to such a document undoubtedly shocked very deeply certain elements in the American capitalist class. Hence the outcry of Mr. Mellon, in denunciation of this radical departure from the traditional path of American business. Hence the criticism of Mr. Coolidge. The representatives of American industry made vigorous denial that the manifesto had any significance as far as the policy of the American government was concerned.

In this connection, one reads with interest in the current number of the Literary Digest that "The opening gun of a relentless and well-organized economic war of all Europe against the United States is seen by several political observers in the announcement on September 9 of a new tariff schedule which raises the duties on a variety of American exports to what many business men call 'prohibitive heights.' It must be evident to the observer that the threat made in the bankers' manifesto is being made good, in spite of the pooh-poohing of both Mellon and Coolidge. Morgan et al. mean business. Already the flank attack upon the American tariff walls is having its effect, when the Cleveland Plain Dealer declares: "From the point of view of tariff logic, this country can take no reasonable exception to France's action."

In spite of the change which came over our economic position as a result of the war, we have maintained officially a trade policy which was contemplated for a young debtor nation. We have continued to hope and have adapted our economic legislation to the theory that we can be the world's creditor and still close our doors to the products of debtor nations. And we have hoped that our debtors would continue to buy our surplus products, even the high barriers were imposed against their sell-

ing here. In the end a reversal of policy on our part must come."

There is good reason to believe that is but the first bombardment directed against the American high tariff policy. No doubt other European countries will shortly follow suit, and the American manufacturers will have to follow the dictates of international finance, in the interest of the \$300,000,000 worth of merchandise sold annually to France, and the millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods sold in other countries. The American industrialists are beginning to feel the heavy hand of international finance.

The question of the tariff is a concrete question before the American labor movement. At first blush the average worker would advocate a strict protectionist policy, and would be strongly urged toward this policy by the labor bureaucracy. But such a policy would be a superficial and short-sighted one, totally at variance with the laws of economics. The workers of America will sooner or later be brought to realize that the tariff walls will have to crumble before the assaults of the international bankers, who have invested heavily in industry abroad, and who require the easy importation of products manufactured in these industrial plants, in order to receive the expected profits on the sums invested.

The American workers have therefore before them again the specter of competing with the low wages, long hours and low working standards of the European workers. Neither the policy of protectionism, nor the policy of rivalry against the workers of the so-called competing countries, will suffice under the circumstances. The need of the hour is the immediate establishment of strong bonds of international solidarity with the labor movement of other countries, in order to guarantee to labor throughout the world the maintenance of its standards, against the attacks of the international imperialists.

Old Swimming Hole Fatal.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 26.

The family of 13-year-old Frank U. Givin, Jr., of 502 South Second Ave., here, were in mourning today following the boy's death by drowning in Cranberry Lake near White Plains, Saturday.

Cranberry Lake is a deserted stone quarry used by boys as a swimming hole. Frank was swimming with several other boys when he was seized with a cramp.

A Trench Comedy

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

The rain was falling and the trenches flooded,

Soaked to the skin we were standing to

And shivering wet, our teeth chattering,

For the keen wind pierced us thru and thru.

The heavy guns smote on the ears like thunder,

Rat-tat went the machine guns in between,

And the starflares flashed and tore asunder

The curtain of night to light the scene.

The "Marias" hit and the sandbags hurtled

Beneath the impact of every shell,

And moaning and sobbing, and cursing and praying

The wounded were borne from that black hell.

"Watchful on the outpost, there," said the sergeant,

"T is jes' the night that they'd come over.

Damn the mud and the rain and the stench, I'd give

My very soul to be under cover!"

It came—as if in answer to his prayer—

A flash of light—the earth rose and fell

With a thunderous crash and a rush of air,

And the choking dust and the sulphur smell.

We looked for the sergeant when the dirt settled,

But this was all of him that we found,

A bit of his leg—oh his prayer was answered!

The rest of him being under the ground.

Workers' Excursions See U. S. S. R. Electrification

Electrification of the Soviet Union.

140 Millions For New Electric Stations. The State Planning Commission of the USSR has decided to assign in the budget for 1927-28, 140 million roubles for the construction of electrical stations on a large scale—40 millions more than last year. This sum will include 34 millions for the continuation of the work connected with the putting up of the Dniepropetrovsk hydro station, 22 million for the construction of electric stations in the Moscow district, etc.

Dniepropetrovsk Building Operations. Work in connection with the putting up of the gigantic Dniepropetrovsk hydro-electric station goes on at an ever-increasing pace. Every day, American excavators and self-loading railway trucks, as well as pneumatic and other equipment for the mechanization of building operations, arrive from abroad.

Work on the Dnieprostroi will continue with unabated energy throughout the winter. Apart from the building of dwellings important building operations will go on in connection with the erection and equipment of auxiliary workshops. Work has already started in connection with the digging of a canal through the Hortitsa Island. Through this canal ships will pass into the new bed of the Dniester.

A Hydro-Station in the Extreme North. The building of the most northern hydro-station in the USSR, in the town Ukhta, Karelia, has just been completed. This station will provide light for Karelian villages.

New Works.

One of the new works being put up in Moscow by the State Electro-Technical Trust has just been completed. This works will for the time being produce high-pressure transformers.

In view of increased production of tramway cars in the works of the State Electro-Technical Trust, the National Economy Society of the USSR has decided not to import any more tramway cars from abroad.

A New Railway.

The railway line Nizhny Novgorod-Kotel'nich, 361 km. long, will be completed by October 1st.

Social Insurance of Apprentices. The government of the USSR has confirmed the decree re obligatory social insurance at the expense of employers of apprentices working for people engaged in none industry and tradesmen.

Decrease of Unemployment.

During the last four months the number of unemployed in Leningrad has decreased by 50,000.

Third Edition of Lenin's Works.

130,000 people have subscribed to the third edition of Lenin's Complete Works which the State Publishing Department is issuing, and this even before the first volumes have appeared.

How the Workers of the USSR Are Preparing For the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. In honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the Nov. 7, 1917, revolution, the Textile Workers' Union of the USSR

intends to open nine new workers' clubs, a number of libraries, reading rooms, creches and new workers' dwellings.

News has been received from the Tula, industrial district in the centre of the RSFSR, that during the Nov. 7, 1917, celebrations a polyclinic will be opened in the Chukovskaya working class district and also an ophthalmic dispensary, a people's university, etc. It is also proposed to lay the foundation stone of a workers' club.

Several schools, hospitals and dental consultation rooms for peasants are to be opened in the Gubernia.

In addition to all this the tramway constructed by the local Soviet will be inaugurated on November 7th.

International Working Class Solidarity.

Finnish Workers' Excursion to Moscow.

A Finnish workers' excursion, 45 strong, has arrived in Moscow.

In conversation with a representative of the press, the leader of the excursion, Comrade Leinonen, member of the Administrative Board of the Vyborg Builders' Union, said that a desire for closer contact with the USSR has been noticeable for some time among Finnish workers. The organizers of this excursion are the Trade Councils of Vyborg and other Finnish towns. When workers were registering for this excursion, they endeavored to make it coincide with their holiday, and some workers even paid for substitutes so as not to be kept out of the excursion.

Fairly close contact has already existed some time between the Finnish workers and Soviet trade unions. For instance, the Finnish Builders' Congress held in May, 1927, was attended by representatives of the CC of the USSR Builders' Union. At this congress it was proposed to form a Norwegian-Finnish-Soviet Union Committee and to admit representatives of the Builders' Union of Soviet Russia to the International Builders' Secretariat.

Comrade Leinonen intends to utilize the stay of the Norwegian workers' delegation in the USSR for a further practical discussion of these questions.

Norwegian Agricultural Laborers Send Greetings To the USSR.

The Central Board of the Agricultural Laborers' Union in the USSR has received a letter from the chairman of Norwegian Agricultural Laborers' Congress held recently in Kongsvinger containing the following statement:

"We have already sent you oral greetings with the delegation which on its way to the USSR passed through Kongsvinger on the day of the opening of our congress. All the members of the congress went to the railway station and asked the delegation officially to greet the Russian workers in connection with the Tenth Anniversary of their revolution."

"The members of our union have a strong desire to establish closer relations between our union and yours. The convocation of a conference would be a great help in this direction. We shall be delighted if you will take upon yourselves the initiative for the convocation of such a conference."

Socialist-Communist Youth During the War

By WILLI MUNZENBERG.

The ignominious collapse of the Second International at the outbreak of war dragged the young socialists, then but a loose organization, into the whirl of the all-prevailing chauvinism. The International Federation of Socialist Youth organizations declared after the outbreak of the war that during the period of the war it could not function, thus faithfully carrying out the words of the social patriot Karl Kautsky: "The Labor International is an instrument of peace and not an instrument of war."

Dr. Robert Danneberg, who had been elected secretary of the International Federation of Socialist Youth organizations at the Copenhagen conference in 1910, and is now a social reformist town councillor in Vienna, opposed the convention of an international conference of socialist youth organizations, which was suggested during the first weeks immediately after the war by the Swiss, Scandinavian and Dutch youth organizations.

The socialist youth movement already prior to the war had abandoned its original anti-militarist struggle, because of the overwhelming victory of Bernstein's reformism and had become a petty bourgeois youth organization in Austria and still more so in Germany, especially in the famous youth committees under the leadership of Fritz Ebert.

The war and the close connection with the social patriotic party institutions marked the complete deterioration of the German and Austrian youth organizations and degraded them in participating in all the disgraceful deeds of the social-patriotic chauvinists.

The Austrian socialist youth organizations published regularly in its organ "Der Jugendliche Arbeiter" a list of the members of its organization who had received imperial medals for bravery. In Germany the youth workers praised as an example for the proletarian youth Ludwig Frank, the social democratic member of parliament, who had volunteered for the war and was one of the first to fall. The annual report of the German youth centre, for 1915, shows that at the order of the war office 1,995 juveniles had joined up, 783 had joined voluntarily.

Turned Militarists. "Jugendvolk", the youth calendar of the central office for 1916, published an article entitled "World War" by Heinrich Schulz, legal adviser of the central office, social democratic member of the Reichstag and now ex-state secretary. In his article it was pointed out:

"Our demand for peace unfortunately has never been heard on the opposite side. The regrettable result is that force of arms continues to decide and that also German workers must for the present place their hopes for an early peace only on the success of the German army. The sooner this succeeds in conquering Germany's opponents by securing military successes, that it is impossible to defeat Germany, the stronger the victories they gain

over their opponents, the sooner our opponents will be inclined for peace."

Disgraceful as are the individual instances of deterioration within the ranks of the international socialist youth movement, it is all the more gratifying to record that a definite and passionate opposition quickly arose in the hands of the youth against this organized war enthusiasm, preached by the party leaders.

In Germany, in Stuttgart, Berlin, Leipzig, Hamburg and in the towns in Thuringia and many other German localities the majority of the youth made a decisive protest against this war-mongering and advocated a breach with the social patriotic elements and revolutionary anti-war agitation and action.

The Berne Conference. In Berne at Easter 1915, an international youth conference took place at the invitation of the Swiss, Scandinavian and Dutch youth organizations at which a large youth delegation from German towns and Italy was also present. The Berne conference is of decisive importance for the later development of the proletarian youth movement. For the first time in the history of the socialist youth international it was decided unanimously by the conference to proclaim the complete organizational and political independence of the proletarian youth organizations. Prior to this conference in most countries youth organizations were an appendage of the social patriotic parties, so infected with chauvinism. The Berne conference decided to adopt an independent attitude to the political events in accordance with the policy it had adopted. In a unanimous resolution the conference declared itself against the social patriotic attitude of the social democratic party, decided to fight against it and united with the international revolutionary groups which had been formed in various countries and in Germany under the banner of Karl Liebknecht.

For the first time in the history of the proletarian youth movement representatives of the Bolsheviks participated in the conference and for the first time a bridge was thrown between the international proletarian youth and the Bolshevik party. Until the conference in Berne the International Federation of Socialist Youth Organizations was a loose organization without any joint political programme and joint activity. The Berne conference decided on the adoption of a united programme, to publish a joint paper "Die Jugend International" and to carry out joint actions.

Building Anew. Whilst the Second International lay in ruins, in Zimmerwald and Kienthal the first attempts were made to create a new international. In the middle of the world war amidst the thunder of the imperialist armies which devastated Europe, the proletarian youth created an international organization capable and ready for action. The activities organized by the youth international during the war against war, especially the International Youth Day which was de-

cided upon at the Berne conference and takes place annually in September, met with the greatest approval amongst the revolutionary proletarian youth of the whole world. In Germany hundreds of young comrades were thrown into prison for circulating leaflets with the slogan "Long live the youth international!" In Italy and in France similar events took place. In Italy the agitators of the youth international were sentenced by court martial to 6, 8 and 10 years imprisonment. America sentenced William Kruse, the secretary of the youth organization, to a long term of imprisonment for anti-war propaganda. Even in neutral countries, like Norway, Denmark, Switzerland and Sweden, persecutions were the order of the day. The leaders of the socialist youth organizations were sent to prison, or if foreigners deported. But nothing could damp the enthusiasm of the youth for the newly created international organization or weaken their revolutionary struggle against war. Temporarily the seat of the youth international was transferred to Kienthal and prior to the victorious October revolution and the foundation of the III. International it was the centre of all real revolutionary and anti-war parties and proletarian organizations.

Organizing Revolution. In addition to the Russian comrades, Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Rakovskiy, the German Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin, Rühle, Hoernle, the Dutch comrade Rudolf Holst, the Swedish Hoeglund, the Italian Toscana contributed to the youth international. The 11 copies of the youth international which appeared during the war are memorable documents, real international, anti-war propaganda.

The youth international and its sections especially in Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland became the outposts of the party; they worked to create the new revolutionary III. International from the ruins of the II. International.

At the Kienthal conference the delegation of the youth international definitely supported the Left Wing of Zimmerwald and became in the further development of the movement the most important and strongest section of the revolutionary left Zimmerwald tendency.

The development of the socialist youth movement from socialist educational organizations of pre-war days through the Berne conference to political active fighting revolutionary independent organizations, found its climax in the foundation of the Young Communist International, which took place in Berlin in autumn 1919. During the years of the Russian revolution, so full of decisive moments, the youth international created during the war proved to be one of the strongest and most certain pillars of the Communist movement, of the international proletarian revolution.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

The Event—The Red Bazaar.

The Time—October 6-7-8-9.

BOOKS

OUR LITERARY CAVALIER APPRECIATES A PURITAN.

Upton Sinclair: A Study in Social Protest, by Floyd Dell (Murray Hill Biographies). Doran & Co. \$2.

One wonders two things: why has there not until now been a biography of Upton Sinclair, and why did Floyd Dell write it?

It would seem that the two men had little in common, except that both, while rather successful under capitalism, are revolutionists against it. But Sinclair takes his revolt religiously, and sets out with the thundering charge and shock-effect of a troop of the Ironsides, to "bind their kings with chains and their nobles with links of iron." Dell prefers a more adroit maneuver; in fact, he seems to have a notion that if you win the women you weaken the men; his subtle arguments have raised him to the prominence of the literary spokesman of Bohemia.

So much is this so that in the very beginning of the book one finds that Dell's preoccupation with sex leads him to what seems to me a decidedly false analysis of the reasons for Sinclair's greater success in Europe than in America. "One of these (psychological) obstacles in the way of a general recognition of Sinclair in America is his temperamental attitude toward life," says Dell, on page 13; "he is recognized as being a Puritan, and Puritanism . . . is just now very unpopular among the American intelligentsia. . . ."

This is probably true about the intelligentsia. But it is no reason for Sinclair's appreciation in Europe, and relative lack of it in America, first, because the opinions of the intelligentsia count for practically nothing with the book-buying public, and secondly because the masses of people, that is the workers, are as free here as in Europe from judging literature on the basis of morality. The equal popularity of Harold Bell Wright and the Snappy Story sort of magazines indicates this. Workers are the most broad-minded people there are; so long as you do not use police power on them they will all, outside of certain backwoods communities, allow you to pattern your life according to either St. Anthony or Don Juan, without injury to your reputation for that reason.

This sex bias, in spite of the fact that Dell obviously struggles against it, runs thru and modifies his whole analysis of Sinclair. It prevents him, for instance in this case we have selected, from observing that Sinclair's reputation abroad is largely due to the more advanced working class consciousness there, which affects even strata of the middle classes and professionals, and makes them interested in such industrial topics and settings as Sinclair chooses, and sympathetic with his social attitude.

While correcting for Dell's idiosyncrasies, we have to admit that he has otherwise done a remarkably good job.

Floyd Dell is always easy to read—his style is simple and clear beyond comparison with that of his groping contemporaries. Furthermore, he goes about in workmanlike manner to sketch Sinclair's development from half-baked youth to dime novelist, to poet, and to novelist. The first period of novel writing, which reached its pinnacle in *Manassas*, showed a new, powerful, but not a unique figure in American letters. *Manassas* is not characteristically Sinclairian, as we understand the word from his later works.

The *Jungle* was a step in the direction he was to advance. It created a terrific sensation. It was followed by a time of mal-adjusted matrimony, of mental and physical collapse. Most of the little novels written during that time should have been burned without publication.

Then the real Sinclair began to show himself, in what Dell aptly calls "The Great Pamphlets." The Brass Check, The Profits of Religion, The Goosestep, Mammonart—have accomplished what used to be considered a supreme test of literary worth—they have added their names as adjectives to the language: everybody knows now, whether friend or foe, what you are talking about when you speak of "the brass check press."

Then after that, the second period of novels—if that is what you want to call them. Oh, the latest and best, is neither quite a novel, nor quite a pamphlet—but it is successful, as a book, in capturing the interest of readers, and in carrying thru the propaganda ideas of Sinclair.

Dell comments on Sinclair's social theory, and the changes it has undergone, not even overlooking his support of the Allied cause in the World War; a thing plenty of other radicals were doing at the time, and atoned for by personal suffering and a return to revolutionary criticism. Sinclair, as Dell discovers, is at the limit of his radicalism in the muckraking of capitalist society; that is, in the negative side of revolutionary philosophy. On the positive side, he is not much beyond the yellow socialist stage—"It is by these views (dislike for a violent revolution) that Sinclair remains, despite his broad sympathies, identified with the pre-war socialist movement, as distinguished from the post-war movement which denominates itself Communist."

We might object to the word "post-war"; Bolshevism is older than the war, but it is a true statement of Sinclair's position. Probably his flaming crusading zeal in attacking present wrongs, his shrinking from the coarser and sterner measures against them which Communists propose, his peculiar spiritualizing of the I. W. W. in "Singing Jailbirds" (which was quite distasteful to the militant elements of the I. W. W.) are all part of his essentially emotional and religious nature—a man who feels as romantically as Sinclair, and is as closely involved in the industrial struggle as he, must find strange conflicts within him, and be guilty of inconsistencies.

Dell psycho-analyzes Sinclair (p. 135): "There is little doubt that it is the neurotic conflicts in the minds of all artists which lead them to their particular themes." But even this does not spoil a book, which, with all its faults is a real contribution to our knowledge of a really great writer—with all his faults.

The book is dedicated to Joe Freeman.

—VERN SMITH.

SCIENTIFIC STATE MURDER.

Capital Punishment in the 20th Century, by E. Roy Calvert. Putnam. \$2.

In these brutally hard, un sentimental days, the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti still vivid in our minds, one approaches a book of this kind with some misgiving. Nor do we become more enthusiastic when we find an introduction by one "Right Honorable Lord Buckmaster, P. C."—a sure index to the character of the book.

Workers are sadder but wiser men today. Murdered in industry and murdered legally and illegally, the lessons of the class struggle are so brutally obvious a "Christian" plea for the abolition of capital punishment leaves us cold. Granting merit in other reasons for its abolition, we are too practically taught to have hope for its solution as a system that oppresses the great majority for the enrichment of a few. No appeal on the basis of "morality" and "Christian ethics" convinces fact-hardened realists.

"Capital punishment does not stop crime, it is bad in its influence on jailers, executioners (?), the press and the public; it is barbarous, it is nasty, etc." To all of which a worker answers, my isn't that too bad! But he doesn't become excited enough about it to devote his life to the abolishment of capital punishment. It is only one of the many barbarous, nasty things of a barbarous social system that has a thousand manifestations of barbarity. An intelligent worker (ask any Communist worker) knows his job is the job of dumping this system for a better one. That's his job and it includes the solution of capital punishment.

In this book there are quotations from great humanitarians and poets, arguments and also an alternative (workers sent to death for their fight for Labor will be cheered with the alternative of life imprisonment). You will learn how many countries have abolished capital punishment and when. And you will not be surprised that in these countries workers still give their lives in the class struggle just as in any others where capital punishment exists. To those of us who have read of the White Terror of Italy, Roumania, Lithuania and Finland, there is little consolation in the fact that these countries have abolished capital punishment. They continue to murder workers just the same. (Italy "partially" reinstituted capital punishment in 1926.)

At the very outset the author pleads with the reader to believe the presentation is not sentimental. Whatever it is, it is surely not realistic. The author does not remind us of it, we recall that the ruling class is not deterred from profit-making by any humanitarian motives—and does not stop at murder to continue it. We remember (and we will not forget!) Sacco, Vanzetti, Frank Little and others—and we are convinced that these martyrs are not the last who will give their lives in the struggle in spite of all the efforts of well-meaning humanitarians.

Capital punishment is one of those problems that will be solved only with the solution of the class struggle—not with appeals to the conscience, christianity or Coeur. This book leans too heavily on the side of christian morals, ethics and abstract sanctity of human life. Two thousand years of leaning on such morality without better result is somewhat unconvincing.

—WALT CARMON.